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and the other Booksellers in Scotland.

JOHN HUNTER Brewer,

Back of Canongate, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and
others, who have favoured him with their countenance for many
years past.
He is with concern he informs them, that, from the high price of
and barley, he is under the disagreeable necessity of raising the
of his SMALL BEER from One Shilling to Fifteen Pence per Gallon.

HUNTER will take care to let them have it of as good a quality
as is able to afford, and begs the continuance of their favours.

HOUSE AND WINDOW DUTY.

THE Receiver-General, desirous, as far as in his power, to prevent
trouble and expence to the Collectors of the duties upon houses
windows, or lights, and inhabited houses, gives this public intima-
tion to all Collectors who have not paid the said duties for the year
1781, that if they are not paid on or before Tuesday
15th November current, prosecutions will unavoidably issue against
in Exchequer, of which they and their sureties are entreated to
notice.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, November 4. 1782.

Order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.
SATURDAY the 16th of November inst. at twelve o'clock noon,
there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise
office in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), the Excise
quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

per lib.
1. 1762 lbs. of BLACK TEA, appraised at 5 s. 6 d.
2. 2 Bags, containing 182 lbs. of ditto, at 6s.
goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale,
given at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and
reading of the day of sale.

NOTICE

CREDITORS of the deceased LAURENCE CRAIGIE of

Dumbarrie, Clerk to the Signet.
HEREAS a plan having been concerted, by a committee of the
Creditors, for dividing the funds of the said Laurence Craigie
debtor, so as to avoid the expence and delay of judicial proce-
dure, and accordingly prepared; and, at a meeting of the
Creditors upon the 8th day of May last, the same was signed by those
and by several others since the meeting; but as there are still
Creditors who have not signed the submission, it is earnestly
requested that they will, without loss of time, call and sign the same, at
the house of William Lumdaine clerk to the Signet, New Street,
Edinburgh, or of John Rutherford junior writer in Perth, otherwise
the plan of Mr Craigie's funds, proposed to take place at the en-
closure, will be retarded.

It is requested, that such of the Creditors as have not lodged their
debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, with Mr John Hay
in Edinburgh, the arbitrator, will immediately deliver the
same, to Mr Lumdaine, as those who neglect to do so, af-
firmation, must be excluded from any share of the funds now
in hand.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of
KINGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of
K and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised, J.
farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For particulars, apply to John Russell, jun. Clerk to the Signet

CURRENTS, BEEF, and BUTTER.

TO be SOLD by Auction, at Messrs JOHN THOMSON and CO.'s
Warehouse in Quality-street, Leith, on Thursday the 7th day of
November, at twelve o'clock noon, the following GOODS, viz.
CURRENTS, 17 Casks, of about two hundred weight each.
IRISH BEEF, 6 Tierces, 18 barrels, and 3 half barrels.
BUTTER, 72 Hekins.

The goods to be seen, by applying to Messrs Thomson and Co.
N.B. They have for sale the following Goods, viz. Rich Rein Hemp,
Thessalonian Flax; Cofella, Pearl, Weed, and Barilla Albes; all of
the very best qualities.

**BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES TO BE
REDUCED.**

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-
house in Edinburgh, on Monday the 16th of December next,
betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

**The Six Merks Land of HOLM of DALS-
KARITH**, and Four Fifth Parts contiguous thereto of the Six Merks
Land of DRUNGANS, lying in the parish of Troqueux, and the wardry
of Kirkcubright, within three miles of Dumfries.

The situation of this estate is extremely beautiful. It contains about
500 Scots acres, of which above 50 acres are covered with wood, parti-
cularly old oak, to a very considerable value.

The Lands of Holm hold blench of the Crown, and the Lands of
Drungans of a subject superior. The tithes of both are valued.

AS ALSO, That Inclosure adjoining to the town of Dumfries called
LARIPOTTIS, consisting of about three acres of meadow ground, de-
clared teind-free by decree of the commission of teinds.

The upst-prices will be afterwards advertised.
The progress, rental, and a plan of the lands may be seen by apply-
ing to William Dick writer to the Signet; and Mr Maxwell of Curra-
chan will give information as to any other particulars.

Neutral Vessel for the Island of St Thomas.

THE Brigantine FRAW VAU KALCHREATH,
Peter Smith master, now ready to take on board
goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the
25th proximo.

The Fraw Vau Kalchreath is a fine stout vessel,
copper-bottomed, and will have excellent accommo-
dation for passengers.

Apply to Mr Charles Hutchison, Glasgow; or Macalister, Fleming,
and Company, Greenock.
Off. 29. 1782.

The following REQUEST has been addressed to His Serene
Highness the PRINCE STADTHOLDER.

THE undersigned Flag Officers and Captains in the service
of the Provinces, beg leave respectfully to inform His
Highness, that they have felt, during the whole of this cam-
paign, not only that the whole body of the naval officers have
been insulted in a most degrading and injurious manner, in se-
veral news-papers and other periodical publications, but that se-
veral writers have been suffered to arraign the conduct of seve-
ral persons of the highest rank in that service, namely, Vice-
Admiral Hartlink, the Rear-Admirals Rich Velt and Van
Kruyenen, and Captain Story; that the same writers were per-
mitted all year to attack Admiral Zoutman, who has since given
such distinguishing marks of his courage and prudence; the
same authors have endeavoured to render the truth of the
declaration made by the said officers suspected, without any
measures having been taken to punish those defamatory libellers,
which the above officers hoped and expected would have been
done. The undersigned think, with all due respect, that they
have nevertheless fulfilled, to the utmost of their power, the
express orders of your Serene Highness, to give the enemy all
possible annoyance, at least all that the present state of the navy
would permit; as it could not be with any justice expected,
that a navy fallen greatly into decay, and for the re-establish-
ment of which they have not worked with any activity till with-
in these few years, would be in a state to make head against a
powerful kingdom, which for a great number of years has been
incessantly augmenting and improving theirs. They are, be-
sides, fully persuaded, (be this mentioned with respect) that to
acquit themselves of their duty as worthy and brave officers,
as well as patriotic subjects, they could not have made either
more or greater exertions for the service of their country than
they have done: That they had hitherto flattered themselves,
that some orders would have been issued from the sovereign
power, for preventing the farther publication of those injurious
libels, and for punishing those who have dared to attack several
officers of rank by name in their writings; but that those who
address this request to your Highness, finding themselves de-
ceived in their expectations, and being continually attacked in
their honours, which, as officers, ought to be, and truly so,
more dear to them than any other object or consideration what-
ever, considering besides, that the consequences cannot but de-
rive them of the confidence of the nation; and to conclude,
that they find themselves exposed, both with regard to their
persons and stations, to the most disagreeable occurrences;
they think it their duty openly to declare, that finding them-
selves still farther attacked in the same manner by insults and
infamous pasquinades, they perceive themselves, from principles
of honour, under the necessity of forsaking the command of the
ships belonging to the State with which they have till now
been honoured, and to resign them to other persons, in whose
direction the inhabitants shall show that confidence which they
have been deprived of in so scandalous a manner.

For these reasons, the undersigned find themselves obliged to
address your Serene Highness, as Admiral-General of the U-
nited Provinces, and consequently Chief of the Corps of Naval
Officers; convinced of the acknowledged zeal of your High-
ness for the true interests of the State, and of your wishes for
the support of the navy in particular, they entreat, with all pos-
sible respect, that your Serene Highness will be pleased to con-
vey their present request, considerations, and respectful demands,
concerning the offensive writings which are now so multiplied;
to place the said request on the table, and before the eyes of
their High Mightinesses, in whatever manner your Highness
shall think proper in your great wisdom, and to support it with
your High and Mighty protection, in doing which we, &c.

(Signed)

A. Hartlink, Comte de Richerlin,

Le Comte de Bylande, L. M. de Welderen,

W. Van Braam, A. H. C. Storing.

J. H. Van Kingbergen,
J. Van Hoey,
J. P. Van Braam,
J. Staporinus,
C. H. Mulder,
E. C. Staring,

P. J. Thooft,
E. A. Boch,
T. H. Meuren,
L. Albertin,
A. W. Willink,
S. Story.

From the London Papers, Oct. 30.

L O N D O N.

COMMON COUNCIL INTELLIGENCE, October 30.

Yesterday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guild-
hall, called for the purpose of considering a request of the Lord
Mayor Elect, to be discharged from his office on account of
his ill state of health; at which were present six of the Alder-
men, and about seventy Commoners.

The Lord Mayor having acquainted the Court, that he had
called them together in consequence of a letter he had received
from the Lord Mayor Elect, which letter he read, and then
produced one from Mr Alderman Peckham to the Court of
Common Council, mentioning his ill state of health, and re-
questing the Court would discharge him from serving the office
of Lord Mayor, to which he was elected. Precedents being
called for, the Town Clerk read that of George Heathcote,
Esq; in the year 1741, who begged to be discharged from ser-
ving the office of Lord Mayor for the then ensuing year, al-
leging the great fatigue he had undergone but the year before,
in serving the office of Sheriff, and the Court excused him ac-
cordingly; the question being moved and seconded, and ques-
tion put, that Robert Peckham, Esq; Lord Mayor Elect, be
discharged from the said office, was carried unanimously.

After the business for which the Court was called, was over,
Mr Deputy Lecky rose, and acquainted the Court, that, about
two years ago, Sir George Rodney, in his passage to relieve
Gibraltar, fell in with a Spanish fleet of the line, commanded
by Don Langara, whom he engaged, and took several of his
ships, with the Spanish Admiral, for which important service
he did himself the honour of moving, that the freedom of the
city be presented to him in a gold box; that since which, it
had fell to his lot to move an address to the King, upon the
most glorious victory obtained by Sir George, now Lord Rod-
ney, over the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by
the Count de Grasse; a victory though great in itself, was yet
greater in its consequences; for by that victory Jamaica was sa-
ved, the taking of which was the intention of the French Ad-
miral, and with that the preservation of the whole West India
islands, and likewise an almost general bankruptcy, which must
eventually have been the fatal consequences; all which was pre-
vented by the great skill and good conduct of Lord Rodney;
and as yet no personal compliment had been paid his Lordship
by this Court, he would take the liberty to move, "That an
entertainment be provided at the Mansion House, at the expence
of this city, for the Right Honourable Lord Rodney, as a tes-
timony of the grateful sense this city have experienced from
the many and important services he has rendered to this king-
dom, but particularly from the signal victory obtained by his
Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct over the French fleet
in the West Indies, commanded by the Count de Grasse, on the
12th of April last;" which motion was seconded by Mr
Deputy Judd. Mr Thorpe opposed the motion, and threw out
some reflections upon his Lordship's former conduct, and that
it would be better to wait to see the effect of the several suits
now pending on account of the St Eustatius business, and in a
sneer recommended, that, if the question was carried, it should
be under the direction of the Committee of Savings.

Mr Darnford immediately rose in some warmth, and think-
ing the idea of the Committee of Saving, a reflection upon him,
as having taken uncommon pains in that Committee of which
he was the founder. He said, that the finances of the city
were at a very low ebb, and that the squandering away 1000 l.
merely to fill the belly of Lord Rodney, he saw no reason for;
he had a high opinion of his Lordship as a brave officer, but
that a better way, and which would be attended with no ex-
pence, would be, to present his Lordship with the thanks of
the Court, to be presented by the whole Court, and to invite
him to dine with the Lord Mayor on the ensuing Lord Mayor's
Day, and for that purpose had drawn up a motion.

He was replied to very fully by Mr Deputy Judd, who
strongly recommended the present mode adopted by Mr Deputy
Lecky, which was then before the Court; he took notice of
the enquiry of the Public, why something of this sort had not
been earlier proposed, and thought it was a reflection upon the
Court, in delaying it so long: That a Court ought to have been
called, the moment his Lordship had arrived; for his part, he
ought no compliment sufficient for the many eminent services
performed by his Lordship.

Mr Hurd opposed the motion, upon the same ground Mr
Thorpe took.

Mr Samuel Thorpe said, that Admiral Rodney had not done
his utmost to distress the enemy, and roundly asserted, that a
protest had been signed by several naval Captains, complaining
of his not pursuing the victory in a manner he ought to have
done.

Mr Powell said, he did not think of troubling the Court with
any opinion of his, upon the present business, not knowing such
matter was intended to be introduced on that day. But he per-
fectly agreed in part with the worthy Deputy, who made the
motion, "That there were a set of men who constantly op-
posed any popular motion, unless it originated with themselves."

Mr Merry said, he thought the assertion made by the late
Speaker, relating to a protest having been signed by several of
the Captains of the navy, complaining of the Admiral's neglect-
ing his duty, ought to have some other authority than the mere
assertion of a member. He said, that that assertion was of a piece
with one some time since made in the House of Commons, by
a late Minister, and who was but a short time a minister, viz.
"That there were persons in this kingdom, authorised to treat
upon a peace with America; but that they could not treat with
the then Administration;" upon the immediate change of Ad-
ministration, and the adoption of one, including that very gen-



lemen, lo! and behold! there were no such persons to be found; from which it was evident, that that assertion was calculated to impinge upon that House, and had its desired effect, by the ousting the then ministers; and declared it to be his opinion, that there was not the least foundation for the assertion then made, being, as he apprehended, calculated to mislead the Court.

Mr Merry said, as having come late into Court, he had not had an opportunity of knowing the business, not having heard the motion read; but that he felt himself bound from principles of gratitude to stand up in defence of an officer who had done so much for his country as Admiral Rodney had done; he said it was very observable, that a certain party was always to be found in opposition to every measure that was not brought forward by themselves; but remarked, that that party had one time made a great cry, when there was but very little wool, in honouring a certain Admiral, whose utmost merit was that of a *lee-shore* victory.

Mr Thorpe said, he could not produce any authority, as the protest was not yet published; but observed, that the Court had already thanked Admiral Rodney for his services; that they had made him a freeman of the city; and that the freedom had been presented to him in a gold box of one hundred guineas value; which, he observed, was as much as could be done, saying, for God's sake, what would gentlemen be at?

Mr Merry then arose, and said, he had had an opportunity of seeing the motion which had been read previous to his coming into Court; but wished the business had been brought forward in another form; but, however, as the business was before the Court, he should give his hearty support to the motion as it then stood. He then proceeded to reply to the last speaker, who had set forth, that great things had been done in return for Admiral Rodney's services; that he had been complimented with the freedom of the city in a gold box. He said he thought it necessary to state the business as it really was. He said Admiral Rodney, upon a victory over the Spanish fleet, had been presented with the freedom in a gold box; but said, his services did not finish there. He had obtained a signal victory since then in the West Indies, over the French fleet; what was the conduct of the Court upon that occasion? A congratulatory address was presented to his Majesty in as general terms as possibly could be expressed, purposely avoiding to notice Admiral Rodney, fearful lest they should do him that honour which they knew in their heart he justly merited; no one personal remark or compliment had been made to that very respectable and brave man. As to the gold box of a hundred guineas value for a former victory, it ought not to be considered as a compliment for an after and a far greater one. What was the compliment paid Admiral Keppel for doing nothing?—a wooden box, ornamented with gold, which stood the city in upwards of four hundred pounds. He observed, the conduct of that Court must ever appear ridiculous and absurd, to honour one Admiral for doing so little as Admiral Keppel had done, and refuse the reward due to the singular merit of Admiral Rodney, who had done more for this country than any Admiral before him had done.

Mr Pinson spoke against the motion, and moved the previous question, which being seconded by Mr Dornford, was carried; by which the main question was lost for the question.

The Court then broke up, first recommending to the Lord Mayor to call a Common-hall; for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, on Tuesday next, (to-morrow) which met with his Lordship's acquiescence.

From the London Papers, Oct. 31.

Frankfort, Oct. 7. It is reported, that notwithstanding the clamour of the old party of the opposition in the British Parliament against the purchasing of German troops, the same party, being now in the Ministry, have demanded of the Court of Cassel a fresh corps of 10,000 men, on condition of paying half their pay for so long a time as England shall have occasion for these auxiliaries; but the Court of Hesse desires, it is said, that England shall give the full pay, and waits an answer on that head. However, by way of provision, every squadron of horse is to be augmented by seven men, and a squadron to be added to the Hussars.

Paris, Oct. 10. The Court hath sent to Mr de Gribeauval, at his seat in Picardie, a plan and an exact description of the infernal machines invented by Mr Carron, an Irishman. It appears at last that they are to be made use of by us, after having experienced for three years the dreadful effects of them from the enemy.

Paris, Oct. 12. The Count d'Estaing went a few days ago to compliment, from the King, the Chevalier de Bougainville on his good and loyal conduct in the engagement of the 12th of April, and on the manoeuvres executed on board his ship the *Auguste*, to assist the Northumberland and the *Palmer*, whose deliverance he effected, and covered himself with glory. The Vice-Admiral added, in the King his master's name, that as soon as the trial is over, his Majesty, satisfied with his service, will readily entrust to his skill and bravery the command of one of the divisions of his naval forces.

Paris Oct. 17. The Count de Buffly is on his passage to Comorand, &c. He is not to command any troops there; he goes in the character of a negotiator. The King makes no secret of his intentions with respect to the East Indies. He is desirous that the sovereignty of those regions be entirely under the government of the Indian Princes, and that all the European nations content themselves with trading there.

When these negotiations are finished, Mr Buffly will return to Paris, to display there the authority of the Mogul and Maharatta Princes to treat of a peace in their names. It is evident that the Court of Versailles is assured of the greatest influence in the councils of the Asiatic monarchs.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 30.

Arrived last night a French cartel from St Maloes, with several Captains, and three passengers, taken on their passage from Jamaica; amongst whom are the following Captains, viz. Captain Cox, of the *Hector*; Delamore, of the *Dorothy*; Carr, of the *Parasol*; and Howe, of the *Britannia*. Before the cartel sailed, advice was received of the *Alliance*, an American frigate, being arrived at France with four prizes, two of which were the *Commerce*, Symonds; and Ann, Paterson.

The *Hector*, Cox; two days after the gale which separated the Jamaica fleet, fell in with the *Ville de Paris* near the Western Islands; she had only her foremast and bowsprit standing. Thick blowing weather came on soon after, which separated them.

Arrived the *Medway* of 60 guns, from the Downs; Eu-

rope, of 64 from a cruise; and the *Pelican* ship of war from Plymouth.

Last night arrived the *Winchelsea*, of 32 guns, Sir J. B. Warren, from Newfoundland.

The *Resistance* man of war, of 44 guns, has a signal for convoy for the West-Indies."

We are happy to inform the public, that advice is received at the Admiralty, of the safe arrival of the *Pallas* frigate, and *Caton* French prize at Halifax. From the arrival of the above vessels, there is great reason to hope the *Ville de Paris*, and some others of the Jamaica fleet, may have put back for New-York, or some ports in the West-Indies.

Yesterday an express arrived at the Admiralty from Sir J. B. Warren, with advice of the arrival of the *Winchelsea* frigate from Newfoundland. She sailed from thence the beginning of this month, and brings intelligence of the cruizers on that station having been very successful. She likewise brings the agreeable account of the *Caton* of 64 guns, and the *Pallas* of 32, which parted from the Jamaica fleet before the storm.

Yesterday many letters were delivered at the Post-Office, brought from St Kitts in the *Leopoldus*, Capt. Errick, that is arrived in the Downs, but they contain nothing fresh.

The *Catharine*, *McClay*, the *Henry*, *Hales*, and *Kitty*, Wright, from Jamaica, are all safe arrived at New York.

By yesterday's Flanders mail, advice was received of the *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, Captain Kitson, for London, one of the Jamaica fleet, having been taken on the 10th instant by *Le Plessis* brig privateer, and sent for *Morlaix*.

The Channel fleet will be ready for sea in the course of a few days, and will consist of eight ships of the line, and several frigates.

Some correspondencies of a treasonable tendency are said to have been lately discovered at a certain public office.

A letter from Ostend says, that a vessel is put in there from *Brest*, the master of which says, that an advice-boat is arrived there from *St Roch*, on board of which came an officer with dispatches, who immediately set out for Paris. By the commander it was learned, that the English fleet, on the 15th inst. were preparing to come to an engagement; but the combined fleet, it was thought, would decline it, as both the French and Spaniards had sustained considerable damage.

It is well known that the Dutch, before our war with them, used to be a very principal support of the Spaniards. The dock-yards of Spain were so destitute of naval stores, that had it not been for Holland, they could not possibly have carried on the war. This obviously accounts for the present weak state of their marine; for the Dutch are now obliged to take care of themselves. They perceive that there is a spirit still left in England that seems to be rising superior to the whole inveterate and tremendous force combined against her.

Advices were received this morning from Holland, that Vice Admiral Hartink had returned to Amsterdam from the *Texel*, and made a formal surrender of his commission to the Admiralty President. It is expected several other Admirals will follow his example, so that the naval service of the States threatens to be almost entirely at a stand.

Commodore Johnstone is again to have a command, and the *Salisbury* of 50 guns, now equipping at Plymouth, is intended for him to hoist his bro.* pendant on board.

A large homeward-bound Quebec fleet was to leave the river St Lawrence the 25th instant, being the last that will leave that place this year.

On Monday the Duke of Kingston, Capt. Nutt, an outward-bound East Indiaman, by some accident ran aground in the River, near Woolwich; but it is hoped the ship will be recovered with less damage than was at first expected, as several small vessels have been dispatched to lighten and right her.

The Comte d'Artois dispatches an express to his palace, with an account of every day's proceeding in the camp before Gibraltar, which is just eight days in reaching Paris. This may serve to explain their having news from thence so much sooner than us; and so anxious are the people to hear what has taken place, that his gates are crowded every evening with great numbers waiting in anxious expectation of the express coming in.

A letter from Paris, dated Oct. 20. says, "They write from Rochfort, that at 100 leagues from the coast, North of the Lizard, they had despatched the ship *la Ville de Paris*, in tow of a merchantman of 500 tons."

A private letter from Paris says, that Mess. Fitzherbert and Oswald, on the part of Great-Britain, Dr Franklin and Mr Jay, for America, Count de Aranda for Spain, and M. de Berkenrode, for Holland, have had another conference with the French ministry, relative to a peace, but some fresh obstacles were started by the court of France, on which they broke up without coming to any determination, and the Spanish Ambassador, who was somewhat displeased, immediately sent off dispatches to Madrid. The letter says, that there must be some warm work before the French and Dutch will agree to a peace, unless they have their own demands complied with.

On Tuesday the Lord Advocate of Scotland arrived in town from his seat in Scotland, was yesterday at court, and had a private conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday Colonel St Leger was at the levee, and kissed the King's had on being appointed a Colonel in the Prince of Wales's regiment.

No regular dispatches have been hitherto received of the relief of Gibraltar at the Admiralty, but it is said that the accounts already published were received by Lord Mountbatten, the British Ambassador at Turin; and having made proper inquiries into its authenticity, he dispatched his own servant express with the news to Mr Fitzherbert at Paris, who instantly expedited the arrival of it in England, through the means of a Mr Brett, who delivered it on Monday at Mr Townshend's office, Whitehall.

On Tuesday a King's Messenger arrived from Brussels with dispatches, said to be duplicates of those already received relative to the affair at Gibraltar.

It is said, that the letter, from which the following is an extract, was received by the Marchioness de Bouzolle, lady of the Marquis de Bouzolle, Colonel of the regiment of Lyons, and second in command of the French troops now before Gibraltar.

"If we were mortified by the event of the attack made by the floating batteries, on the 13th of September, we were driven almost to madness by the spectacle that was yesterday exhibited to our view. Early in the morning we were saluted with a triple discharge of all the artillery of the garrison; we were at a loss at first to determine the cause of so early a compliment, but we soon found, that it was expressive of the joy of the garrison, at

the sight of the British fleet coming to their relief, which was despatched from the top of the rock before we could perceive it; every preparation was instantly made by land and sea to receive the enemy, and I never was witness to more firm resolution to conquer or die, than was discovered among our fleets. Lord Howe approached with his fleet drawn up in a close line of battle, with the transports in the rear of the centre division; there was a smart gale out, which favoured the entrance of the enemy into the Bay of Gibraltar, while it rendered it absolutely impossible for our ships to give the least opposition; even the gun-boats could not venture out, for the sea ran so high they could not live in it; from the land we plied the transports very briskly with our great guns, but the motion of the ships, in consequence of the agitation of the waves, saved them from the danger which would have attended an attempt to get into Gibraltar on a calm day, or in moderate weather; to be plain, we did the enemy little mischief; and we had the mortification to see that garrison completely relieved, which, without being over-forgotten, we fondly thought we should have in a short time starved into a surrender. The business of virtualising Gibraltar having been completed, and the weather continuing very tempestuous, Lord Howe did not remain long in the Bay, but stood out to sea; our fleets thinking that he wished to decline an engagement, and being on their part determined, if possible, to force him into it, immediately pursued him, but scarcely had the ships got loose from their cables, than, from the violence of the wind, they became unmanageable, and, instead of being able to attack the enemy, we had the misfortune to see many of them run foul of each other. Lord Howe stood over for the Barbary shore, where he was forming a line; as well as the weather would permit him; but whether he found any shelter under the African shore I cannot tell; we must wait till morning to learn.

P. S. Word is just brought me, that a large ship is nearly gone to pieces near the rocks of Gibraltar; but whether French or Spanish I know not; from the roaring of the winds, and of the batteries both of the besiegers and besieged, I may fairly call this the most dreadful night I ever remember."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, Oct. 25.

"At the request of Dr Franklin, a King's frigate is appointed to sail from l'Orient for America. Mr Adams, who is lately arrived here from the Hague, will take his departure by this conveyance for Philadelphia, as will several other Gentlemen, particularly those entrusted with the outlines of the present negotiation."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 20.

"Mr Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, has taken leave of the President of their High Mightinesses, and of the Prince Stadtholder, and left Thursday his Excellency set out for France; and the business of the United States will be transacted by Mr Dumas, as *chargé d'affaires*, during his absence."

Letter from the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR of LONDON.

S I R, *Manston-House, Oct. 30. 1782.*

I this day received from Rear-Admiral Graves a Letter, of which the inclosed is a copy; I therefore beg you will be pleased to insert it in your paper of to-morrow, for the information of those gentlemen to whom the Admiral wishes the contents to be communicated, and you will oblige,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,
WM. PLOMER, Mayor.

To the Editor, &c.

My Lord,

Thames, Oct. 27. 1782.

IT is with the utmost satisfaction I have the honour to pray your Lordship to become the means of conveying to the Captains of the merchant-ships belonging to the port of London, who were the preservers of the lives of the company of his Majesty's ship the *Ramilles*, the following orders and approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, transmitted to me by their Secretary, viz.

"That their Lordships are highly pleased with the humane and good conduct of the Masters of the *Belle*, and of the other merchant-ships who were instrumental in saving the lives of yourself, officers, and people, which they desire you will communicate to them, letting them know, at the same time, that orders will be given to the Commissioners for virtualising his Majesty's navy to reimburse them whatever expences they may have been at for virtualising yourself and such of the people as they may have respectively received on board, upon their producing an account thereof to the said Commissioners."

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
And most humble servant,

THO. GRAVES.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR of London.

Coxheath, Oct. 29. This morning, an express arrived at Head Quarters, from Mr Fitzherbert, at Paris, containing the intelligence of Lord Howe's having relieved Gibraltar.

In consequence of the above news, the camp are in hopes of breaking up soon.

This morning, Captain Townshend, of the 45th regiment, nephew of Lord Townshend, and who at the death of his mother would have been Lord Greenwich, was found dead to his marquee. He went to bed the night before seemingly in perfect health, and when his servant went in to awake him this morning, found him quite cold. The estate and title will now go to his brother, Captain Townshend, of the 59th regiment, who acts as aide-du-camp to Lord Townshend, at Warley Camp.

This has been the most tempestuous day we have had this campaign. Two petty sutling houses have been blown down, together with upwards of twenty marquees and 100 tents, and it still is quite a hurricane.

Birmingham, Oct. 30. It is now seven o'clock in the evening, and none of the people who went from hence to Bridge-north Fair are returned. Reports say there has been a rising, and that great numbers have been killed by the dragoons, some of whom have also fallen.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army under Sir Eyre Coote, which was brought over with the last dispatches from India.

"Polished as the Asiatic nations are represented in Europe, they wage war like Barbarians; the Cossacks or Crime Tartars cannot exceed in cruelty the black cavalry belonging to Hyderabad. About a month ago I was stationed with a considerable detachment in a village about two miles from our main army; Hyder resolved to take us by surprise, and either cut us to pie-

take us prisoners, by cutting off the communication between us and our army; to this end he sent an immense body of men, to the number of at least 40,000, who, appearing suddenly in front of the village, had like to have completely succeeded in their design; however, our men were soon rallied under their colours, and made an orderly retreat, which was favoured by a moral; and the appearance of some battalions of seaports, that advanced from Sir Eyre's camp to support us: The enemy, disappointed in their design upon us, turned all their rage against the inhabitants of the village where we had been quartered, and put every human being in it to the sword, regardless of the innocence of infants, or harmless un-armed age; nay, hulk seemed to have been killed by cruelty, as they dispatched the women with as little remorse or feeling as they did the men."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of Distinction, belonging to one of the Principal Corps, dated New York, Sept. 10.

"If the refugees, in general, were thunderstruck at the declaration of Ministers, what do you imagine were our feelings? The blow was felt more severely by us, I believe, than by them. We were in contemplation, pleading ourselves with a glorious termination of the war. We saw our fleets victorious, the enemy without an army, the people not able, nor willing to pay taxes, Congress puzzled what to do, the inhabitants discontented, and many not only willing, but publicly saying, that a return to Great Britain was their only safety, dreading the French, and alarmed at the enormous taxes imposed upon them. In this situation, the *submission* of Great Britain found us. Loyalties were struck dumb, and rebels would not believe in the answer of Congress to the letter of the Commissioners you will see, and Governor Franklin, who went home immediately with an address from the refugees, will open the eyes of the nation, if it be not too late. The last change of Ministers for a moment cheered us, but, on reflecting, I have little hope, when I consider Mr Fox's speech, and find this matter had been determined four years ago. I remember some things about that time. Sister republics were to give law to the world; and if independence is granted to this country (may Heaven order it otherwise) there is an end of monarchy in Britain.

"Admiral Pigot is in this harbour with a very fine fleet; thirteen of the French fleet in that of Boston refitting, Mr Washington, with his continentals, is at and near West Point; the greatest part of our army is encamped from King's Bridge to New York; Brigadier General Marly, at the Narrows on Staten Island, with the 22d and 57th regiments; two battalions of the Jersey Brigade, and 200 of Anhalt Zerbsts, at Paulus Hook. Such is our situation, and if we keep it, and the fleets act with vigour, there is no fear but the war will terminate gloriously, and this country be re-annexed to Great Britain. The French troops are moving, and yesterday their advance was to be at Pompton. Attacks are talked of, but at present I think *Con-necticut is to be added*, for New-England seems to be wavering."

PRICE OF STOCKS, OCT. 31.

Bank Stock, 114 1/2.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72 1/2.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. do. 58 1/2.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 57 1/2 a 1/2.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, par a 1/2 diffe.
Long Ann. —	Navy Bills, 11 1/2 diffe.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 15-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 4 s. 7 c.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 59 1/2.
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds, —	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
OCT. 30. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

The London Post did not arrive this afternoon till five o'clock.

Copy of a private letter from London.

"A gentleman arrived here from Paris at two o'clock this day. He says, the accounts we had of the combined fleets having lost from 3 to 5 sail of the line, by a storm, near Gibraltar, is not true; at least, was not credited at Paris when he left it. But before he left Calais, the French Post came in, and the Mayor of Calais received a letter, informing him, that there had been a bloody and desperate engagement between the two fleets; several ships were disabled, lost, &c. particulars unknown: But the French themselves acknowledge, that the English had fought like devils, (comme le diable) and had gained the victory. The gentleman, on his arrival, immediately waited on Mr Secretary Townshend with this important information; and Mr S. had the pleasure of seeing him ten minutes afterwards.

"The above, I believe, may be depended upon. The former intelligence coming round by Turin was very improbable. As the French acknowledge that we have gained the victory, there can be no doubt of its importance; and I hope it will terminate the war. Yours in haste,
Park Street, Oct. 31. 1782. J—S—.

Extract of a letter from Mr Robert Mirfield to his father at Parbury, near Leeds, dated on board the Valiant man of war, off Staten Island, S pt 13. 1782.

After giving an account of their sailing from Port-Royal, Jamaica, and taking several prizes, he says, "On the 5th inst. we arrived here, which is the most beautiful place I ever saw, and all things in the greatest plenty. I was at New-York yesterday on pleasure, and to see our camp, which appears very well. The rebel camp is at King's Bridge, only twelve miles off, said to consist of 30,000 men; but most people think they are not more than 20,000. Our army consists of 17,000.—By the drafts made from all the ships to guard New-York, it is imagined we are about to attack the rebel army: The frigates are likewise ordered to be ready to proceed up the rivers, and are anchored separately for that purpose. Lord Hood, with a squadron of men of war, is going to cruise off Boston and on the coast. Admiral Pigot is very attentive, employing his time in inspecting the dock-yard, and forwarding the business with all possible speed. He is much beloved in the fleet, as are Hood and Drake. The French have only 13 sail of the line, so that they will not be able to show themselves at sea till reinforced."

Saturday night, an officer in the army had the misfortune to miss his way in the dark, and fell in to the harbour of Leith, where he remained for some time before he was got out. We have the pleasure to hear, though the gentleman was thought in the most imminent danger, when brought to land, that there are no hopes of his recovery.

The same night, as is supposed, at a later hour, a sailor belonging to a brig from England, fell in to the harbour, and unhappily perished. His body was not found till yesterday

morning. He is said to have been between fifty and sixty years of age.

For some time past, the boys in Heriot's Hospital have been more than ordinary unruly. Within these few days they have gone beyond all bounds. They had thrown off all subjection to their Masters, and would submit to no correction. In this disagreeable situation, the Masters were under the necessity of applying to the Magistrates, as Governors of the Hospital, for their interference. The result was, a meeting of the whole Governor, as well Magistrates as Ministers, this day; who, after investigating the matter at great length, were pleased to extradite from the Hospital eight of the boys who appeared most guilty; eight others, less culpable, were ordered to be confined for eight days, during which time they were to receive no other food than bread and water; and the whole of the boys were ordered to be kept from their usual diversions at the pleasure of the Masters, and till they showed a proper submission to their orders. There can be little doubt, but so necessary an interposition of the Governors will not only have its weight with the boys, but also with the parents, many of whom, we have reason to believe, instead of intilling into the minds of their children a due submission and regard to those placed over them for their instruction, are but too ready to listen to their groundless complaints, and to grant them indulgences as unnecessary as improper. Parents are very naturally anxious to get their children placed in so comfortable a situation. From this check, which became absolutely unavoidable, they may learn, that it will not be permanent, if their children's behaviour is not, in every respect, conformant to the wise regulations of the worthy founder and his executors.

Tuesday being St Luke's Fair at Newcastle, there was a great show of black cattle, kyles, and swine, on the moor, though much less than was expected, from the severity of the weather, being very rainy and cold. The prices in the morning were rather favourable to the sellers, but dropt in the afternoon. A very great number of horses were shown. Fine and good ones sold well, but the middling and lower ones being very numerous, sold slowly.

The gentlemen of the Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Royal George, have signified their intention of extending their donations to the fathers and mothers of any of the sufferers, provided they are real objects, and have been assisted by their sons.—The subscription on Thursday last amounted to 6482 l.

A correspondent desires us to communicate to our readers, that within a few days the following very curious astronomical phenomena will happen:

On to-morrow evening, the 5th instant, the Sun and Moon will set together.—About 5 o'clock of that evening, Jupiter and Saturn will be very near to each other in the South-West, near the horizon. This will be the last night, for a long period, that Jupiter will set before Saturn; for, in the course of the night, Jupiter will be in conjunction with Saturn, and nearly puls him.

On the next evening, Wednesday 6th instant, Saturn will have exchanged situations with Jupiter, and after that evening will appear on the spectator's right hand. Saturn, apparently more North in latitude, will be seen somewhat higher in the heavens than Jupiter; whereas, had these planets been in equal degrees of latitude, Saturn would have been eclipsed by Jupiter on Wednesday. From that time, Saturn will continue increasing his apparent distance from Jupiter; but they will be seen together, in any of the large telescopes of the Observatory, till the middle of next month.

During this week, while these planets are so near, all their Satellites will be also seen at the same time, and their variations and eclipses observable. In the month of December, they will be so near the Sun, that the Satellites become invisible. To-morrow evening, all the Satellites of Jupiter will be very near one another on his east side. Next evening, two of them will be on the west side; the three succeeding evenings will have their distances increased; and, on Saturday 9th instant, they will be at their greatest apparent distance. On the 7th, the first Satellite will be in Jupiter's face; and, on the 8th, the third Satellite will be in that station.

On Friday the 8th instant, the Moon will pass between the planets of Jupiter and Saturn and the horizon.

On Tuesday the 12th instant, there will be a Transit of the planet Mercury over the face of the Sun. The ingress, or beginning, at Edinburgh, about 40 minutes after 2 o'clock; and the egress at 3 minutes past 4 in the afternoon. There has been no Transit of this planet for near 50 years back, and perhaps few now living will have an opportunity of seeing this phenomenon again.

Jupiter and Saturn become visible every clear afternoon about 4 o'clock; the best time of observation is about 5. In December, they will be seen earlier, but without their Satellites; and, towards the end of that month, they approach so near the Sun, that these planets themselves become invisible.

NEW BOOKS,

For the use of Subscribers to
THE EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
This day arrived.

PENNANT's History of Quadrupeds, 2 vols. 4to.
Prentice's Narrative of his shipwreck.
Jupiter and Saturn, with an account of a new discovered Planet.
Turner's Letters to Soame Jenyns, Esq.
Beauties of Dean Swift.
Brand's Essays on Raptures.
Broughton's Enchiridion Botanicum.
Purshout's Essay on Genus.

J. STUBBARD continues to procure monthly from London, for the use of his subscribers, the whole of the new publications, not only in history, poetry, and miscellaneous literature, but likewise in the arts and sciences; particularly every new book or pamphlet that treats of or has any relation to the different branches of medicine, natural history, or philosophy. His catalogue of books in these classes he takes the liberty to recommend to the notice of Gentlemen attending the University, and hopes they will find in it almost every author that it may be necessary for them either to study, or consult occasionally. The advantages of having access not only to these, but to an immense collection of other useful and amusing books, together with a large assortment of the best vocal and instrumental music, for a moderate annual or quarterly payment, are obvious, and need not be pointed out, although the great expense of a constant and liberal supply of new and valuable publications, makes it necessary thus far to take notice of them. He gratefully returns thanks to those, who, by encouraging his plan, have enabled him to persevere in it, and begs leave to solicit the continuance of their favour; at the same time assuring them, that every thing in his power, or that is possible from the nature of the business, shall be attended to for their accommodation.

Subscribers at half-a-guinea a year, or three-and-sixpence a quarter are allowed two volumes of books at a time. Subscribers at a guinea a year, or seven shillings and sixpence a quarter, to have four volumes of different books, together with the use of Reviews, Magazines, and Pamphlets.

No new books lent by the night.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Alexander Grant, late of Mondole.
Alexander M'Donald shipmaster and merchant in Greenock.
L E I T H S H I P P I N G.
ARRIVED.
Nov. 4. Nelly, Innes, from Newburgh, in ballast.
Ervine, Robertson, from Alloa, with peats.
Stronan, M'Kilkin, from the Isle of Sky, with kelp.
Hobel, Drydale, from Limekilns, with coals.
David and Betty, Cargill, from Borrowstonness, with coals.

SIR JOHN HILL'S MEDICINES,

SOLD BY
GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,
At his house, bottom of Leith's Land Close, Lawn-market.

THE PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY.

FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.
THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir John Hill's Executors, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by said GEORGE REID, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balsam of Honey, within these few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholera, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary.

2. CANADA BALSAM; or STRENGTHENING DROPS:
For Weakness in either sex, whether occasioned by Excess, ill Habits, or Diseases; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and exhausting Drains.

THEY are perfectly innocent, not at all disagreeable to the taste, and will be found to remove every complaint of this kind, from whatever cause; strengthening, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution. Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and, at a certain period, it is most highly useful. Youth may be assured, (or those labouring under complaints which had their origin in youth) that all the vices of human nature put together, cannot exhaust both the body and mind so much as the single passion of Diogenes. And they may also assure themselves, that a remedy for those dreadful ills which arise from it, is at length found out, in an American Balsamic Juice, which they will receive, highly improved, in this innocent medicine. All weakening drains are gradually, and at length totally cured by it. The Lowness, Weakness, and Dullness, which attend these disorders, go off in a few days; and we see persons, who had, to all intents and purposes, grown old long before their time, restored to second youth and strength by it. When the limbs have been feeble; the back almost broken; the eye-sight weak; the memory lost; and even the mind itself decaying in a manner with the body, a short course of this medicine has renewed the whole: The Tremblings, Cramps, intolerable Sinkings, Coldness and Numbness of the legs, and insupportable pain and weakness of the back; these, and a number of other equally wearisome complaints, go off by the continuance of this medicine but a moderate time: By a due course of it, even the disorders they brought upon the mind cease also, by the effect of a remedy which heals and strengthens the body. Persons who, thus afflicted, find themselves disgusted at all amusements; absent in company; stupid and senseless every where; and, if they think at all, feel themselves plunged into the deepest melancholy; from all these miseries, from young Old Age, and from the Gates of Death, have a number been restored in the course of eight years private practice, by this medicine, which is now first made public. The dose is forty or fifty drops at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon, in a glass of water. In some cases the use of a Cold Bath has been found necessary to complete a cure; which, with the effect of this restorative medicine, it never fails to effect. Without this, it is very well known, the Cold Bath cannot succeed; but there are numerous instances where this medicine has done without that assistance.

* We read in Galen, that Diogenes was grievously addicted to this destructive folly.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD.

Price 4 s. the bottle.

4. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

5. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

6. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

7. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual constiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

8. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

9. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palisies and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

10. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

11. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

12. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

13. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy: it softens pillegms; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

14. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

15. TINCTURE of SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.

16. TINCTURE of CENTAURY, for Weak STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.

Where also may be had,

Mr HILL's, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the dose.

Of whom also may be had,

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
SIR,
PHILANTHROPOS contends pro veritate, non pro victoria, "for truth, not for victory." In reply to the letter signed Obolus, he only says, that his remote situation in the country does not allow him to present to search Ignatius for the testimony quoted. He may have an opportunity some time after. Till then, he shall give up Ignatius, and Clemens Romanus too, (though not yet questioned.) As he formerly said, he can vouch for all the other testimonies from the Fathers, quoted by him, having read and considered them and their connections in the original sources, and faithfully copied them therefrom. In place of these two, which (as said in his letter) he copied at second hand, (see the Mercury of 16th current) he now substitutes four, some time ago copied by him from the original authors. Socrates [lib. 4. hist. cap. 30.] says of Ambrose Bishop of Milan, "that he was elected by the common suffrage of all." Another instance of popular election is to be seen in Eusebius, [De Vita Constant. lib. 3. cap. 60. 61.] when Eusebius was chosen at Antioch. Another at Alexandria, in Evagrius, [lib. 2. cap. 5.] Lastly, he appeals to the concessions of Bellarmine, not a Father, but a learned enemy to popular election. [Vid. Oper. Bellarm. in artic. de Clericis.] There is as much acknowledged there as is sufficient to silence all the objections of Protestants. The whole article is well worth any gentleman's perusal.

Philanthropos farther begs leave to observe, that the quotations from the Fathers, on which he declared, in his letter, that he laid the stress of his argument, are yet untouched. [See the letter ubi supra.] And he persuades himself, that the testimonies from Cyprian, Augustine, Leo I. and from the decree of the Council of Nice, will never lose their weight while the authors are in print.

Mr Obolus's criticism upon the translations does not in the least affect the argument. He challenges one; he ought, therefore, to have given a better: But, as he has not done this, Philanthropos now gives the sense in Cyprian's own words: "To be ordained 'sub populi assensu consentientia,' may be explained by 'Ut sacerdos, plebe presente, sub omnium oculis, deliquit, et dignus atque idoneus, publico iudicio ac testimonio, comprobetur.'" Philanthropos, in his letter, insinuated, that the Constitutions and Canons were not the work of the Apostles; and that they were only called so: But they shew, that it was the opinion of the authors of them, that popular election was founded in the apostolic doctrine and practice. As a testimony of the opinion of the ancient Church, they cannot justly be refused; he has, therefore, no reason to give them up.

Philanthropos has only to add, that he is much obliged to Mr Obolus for his remarks; but cannot think the insinuation, conveyed by that gentleman's signature, is very charitable; and it makes nothing to the point in debate.

Philanthropos congratulates Philalethes upon their agreement as to the main point, the rights of the people. As to the objection, of applying the common principles of both to an establishment, he will only say, that he owns that the political connection of a Church with the civil state, is too often a special cause of her degeneracy; but then an establishment can never make any corruption to be no corruption: That the nearest established religion comes to the apostolic standard, the better: That he believes the Legislature have it in their power to remove the antichristian grievance of Patronage; and that this would be a general benefit to the nation. As to the propriety of religious establishments in general, which Philalethes's reasoning strikes against, he leaves every one to judge for himself: They have their advantages and disadvantages. Philalethes will easily understand him, when he refers him to Isai. xlix. 23. and Ezra vii. 23. Philalethes seems to mean, that, so long as the people are not compelled to conform to an establishment by persecution and outward force, but allowed by the Legislature to follow their own private judgment, they have no reason to complain. But will he not agree with Philanthropos, that it would be the duty and honour of our rulers to act up to the texts above mentioned? And it is hard to condemn the people (while they keep within the bounds of decency) for wishing them to do so. And as to the goodness of the people's motives, Philanthropos's charity "hopeth all things, and believeth all things."

Philanthropos is ashamed of the compliments paid him by Philalethes; but if Philalethes's Hebrew motto agree to Philanthropos, he must be a very bad man indeed; and these undeserved compliments can be of little value to him. But, if Philanthropos be not blinded by self-flattery, he thinks he is at least possessed of some small share of candour; and he hopes he has given some evidence of this on the present argument.

By inferring this, first convenient occasion, you will oblige, Sir, your constant reader,

Aberdeenshire, }
Oct. 25. 1782. } PHILANTHROPOS.

P. S. If the answer given do not satisfy Philalethes, he may possibly have something farther afterwards.

Philanthropos has used the freedom to decypher Philalethes's charitable motto. It is in plain English:—

"They keep their consciences in cases;
"As saddlers do their crowds" and bawls;
"Ne'er to be us'd but when they're bent
"To play a fit for argument."

Fiddles.

It is a quotation from Hudibras, Part. 2. Canto 2. line 5.—8.

Erratum in PHILANTHROPOS's letter in the Mercury of October 16. in the last word of the decree of the Council of Nice, instead of "populus elegit," read "populus elegerit," in the nominative.

A FARM IN TWEEDDALE TO LET.
TO be LET, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday 1783, for such number of years as may be agreed upon.
The Town and Lands of WESTER and EASTER GLENS, as presently possessed by John Gibson, lying within the parish of Traquair and shire of Peebles.
Proposals for a lease to be given in to John Robertson, Commissary of Peebles, betwixt and the 26th day of November 1782, who will conceal, if required, any offer not accepted.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
The Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,
THERE is to be SET, by public roup, in the Laigh Council House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of November current, at 10 o'clock after noon, for two years after Martinmas next, the SECOND, SEVENTH, and TWENTIETH BOUNDS of the CITY DUNG.
The Second Bounds being from the foot of the West Eow to the Castle Hill, on both sides of the Street.
The Seventh Bounds from Milne's Square to Barringers Close, north side of the Street.
The Twentieth Bounds from Adam's Gate to the Cowgate Port.
There is also to be roup, at the same time, A SET for two years after Martinmas next, of the Five Acres of Ground lying immediately to the north of the Extended Royalty which belonged to John Dickson of Kilbuck, Esq. To be laid down and possessed in the manner directed by the articles of roup.
The articles of roup to be kept in the City Clerk's Chamber.

SUNDRY FARMS AND A COAL TO LET.
THE following FARMS, lying in the parish and barony of Primrose or Carrington, seven miles south from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith, are to LET; the entry to commence at Martinmas first, or the separation of this crop from the ground, viz.
I. The Farm of STONEFIELDHILL, containing about 173 acres of arable land, with houses, barns, and offices, now possessed by John Bantie.
II. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 238 acres, and the lands contiguous thereto, called the MILL-LAND-PARK, containing about 75 acres, amounting both together to about 358 acres of arable land, all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, fencible for sheep, and which, for many years, have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the proprietor. These lands will be let either jointly or separately in tillage or as grass farms.
III. The grounds at Primrose, called the OLD INCLOSURES consisting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three inclosures, two of which are possessed by Mr Newbigging, and the other by Captain Christie, having been in grass for many years past.
IV. The Farm of SHIELDS of CAPELAW, with its mill garden, or orchard, all inclosed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 45 acres of arable land, wholly in pasture now.
V. The Corn and Barley Mill of PRIMROSE, with the lands and thirlage now possessed by William Thorburn. The entry to the mill will be at Martinmas next; and if the tenant who takes the mill wishes to add to his possession, he may have a considerable farm, as the lands of Redside, and the lands called Mill-Land Park, the contiguous and adjoining to the mill.—There is also to LET, the Wauk, or Fuller's Mill of Primrose, with the Land, Houses, Dying Copper, &c. now possessed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence also at Martinmas first. This mill lies so near to the corn and barley mill, that they may with ease be possessed and managed by the same person. They will therefore be let together or separately, with whatever land may be required.
VI. The COAL, on that part of the estate of Primrose next to Edinburgh, with the Coal Ginn, Sit-house, and Colliers houses. The sale from this coal, when going, is considerable; and it is thought would prove an eligible settlement for a young man, and substance, who would meet with proper encouragement; Mr Murray, who lately possessed the same, having acquired considerable wealth by working it. The tackman may be accommodated with a farm of any extent, adjacent to the coal, for keeping the horses employed in the works, or for transporting the coal to Edinburgh.
AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the parish of Dalmeny, and shire of Linlithgow, seven miles west from Edinburgh, viz.
The Lands of LEUCHOLD, containing about 123 acres of excellent land, sufficiently fenced, and divided into seven inclosures by sunk fences faced with stone. As also, part of the inclosed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from thence to Dalmeny, along the west side of the turnpike road fourmiles to Dalmeny-bridge, containing 205 acres and upwards of a fine rich land as is in that country.
These grounds in the parish of Dalmeny are proposed to be let in one, or two farms, with houses, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in pasture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, i. e. from 30 s. to 50 s. per acre on lease.
The salmon, trout, and smelt or speirling fishery in Gramond water, from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.
The lands in the barony of Primrose, and the coal, will be shown by Alexander Tweedie at Primrose; and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by Mr Melville at Leuchold-house, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars, persons intending to offer may apply to Mr Mitchellson junior, Nicolson's street, Edinburgh, who has power to let the said farms and coal.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.
Upset Prices Reduced. L. 4060 Sterling.
TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Tuesday the 16th day of November current, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, within the Parliament House.
The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully described in former advertisements.

LOT I.
The LANDS of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL, formerly separate estates, the proven rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with seven small inclosures, partly tenns, containing about 93 acres of the lands of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to square the marches of both estates, and to hold bleich of the proprietor of Pittencrieff, the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. (but exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, except as and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) the former proven value of which was, L. 11561 0 0
A Parcel of grown Wood hedge-rows, and about sixty acres of plantations, nineteen years old, valued three years ago, including the land which they occupy, at 1757 0 0
Former upset-price of Lot I. L. 13318 0 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 12000 0 0

LOT II.
The LANDS and Barony of PITTCRIEFF, other than the ninety-three acres, contained in the above Lot, with various acres, houses, yards, mills, and feu-duties in and about the town and Abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent (exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, in a small part of the lands, and under the conditions mentioned for Lot II.) about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which for mills, houses, and yards 177 l. and were formerly valued together at L. 19244 9 7
Confabulatory and Bailie-house in the Abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at 150 0 0
Grounds for building and feuing, valued at 1040 0 0
Wood upon this lot valued about three years ago at 831 10 4
Privilege of purchasing tenns of back-acres, 5 14 7
Former upset-price of Lot II. L. 21951 14 6
To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of L. 20200 0 0
The great beauty and conveniences of these two estates, lying in the vicinity of Dunfermline, are well known; and a considerable advance of rents may be expected, how soon the collieries are set properly a-going. There is no value put upon a substantial convenient mansion-house on Pittencrieff, nor on a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200 l. now on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres of the lands. The estate of Luscar has a separate freehold qualification, on which the proprietor is inclosed, and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to the

qualifications. The land-tax, and other consequential burdens are remarkably low on both estates.

LOT III.
The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge, (excepting 30 fathoms under and around the mansion-house thereof, and excepting the coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres round the house of Pittencrieff, as delineated on the plan of the estates; and also excepting 10 acres round the house of Clune, and acres round the mansion-house of Luscar, as by the feu charter thereof; and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Widdow of Garvock, Esq.) with all the usual privileges as to working, colliers-houses, roads, levels, and assignment to all contracts for the same, and sales of coals, as more fully contained in former advertisements, and the articles of sale.
Also, with the Harbour of Bruchaven, Coal-folds, Warehouses, and other Buildings, the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing about 64 Scots acres; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and of land tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 26 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency; both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this Lot is,
The collieries and iron stone, L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth, 1422 18 0
Windylaw and glebe leases, 100 0 0
Together, and at which it was formerly set up, L. 6522 18 0
To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of L. 5800 0 0
These collieries are known to contain inexhaustible quantities of different kinds of coal, of the best qualities, and as more particularly described in former advertisements. They can be wrought for the most part by a level, which has been carried up at a very great expence, and can have a convenient waggon-way made for transporting them to sea. The surface of the coal-grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldridge, and some large fens, is 1000 acres or thereabouts. There is 18 feet water at ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

LOT IV.
The following PARCELS of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.
1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hospital, valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.
Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, L. 180
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 150
2. James Allison's late Feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres, 1 road, 6 1/2 falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; feu-duty, converting the barley as above, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.
The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 428
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 365
3. William Wright's feu, a nursery containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.; free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.
Proven value at which it was set up formerly, 350
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 310
N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.
4. Robert Wilson's feu, with houses thereon, containing four acres; gross rent 22 l.; feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.
Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 276
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 235
5. Peter Stephen's late feu, and a house thereon, (which lets at 4 l.) containing four acres; gross rent 22 l.; feu-duty for two of the acres to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. sterling, and to the hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.
Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 285
To be exposed at the reduced price of 240
A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the south march of the two last feus.

LOT V.
A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth and county of Fife, for 25 years after Martinmas 1782, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Messrs. Abraham Newton of Curriehill, and John Newton his elder son, possessors of the farm.
Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 230
To be exposed now at the reduced price of 170

LOT VI.
A TACK of the Lands and Estate of BANTASKINE, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, of which there are nine years to run after Martinmas 1782; and there is a considerable over-rent by subletting. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands which, excepting a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also to pay for a new leading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease.
This lot was formerly set up at L. 400
To be exposed now, in respect the lease is shorter, and the rent of the lands has fallen, at the reduced price of 300
The title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the estates, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs. John Callender deputy-clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet. Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate at Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at the Hermitage.

By Adjournment, and Prices Reduced.
TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th of November current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.
The Lands and Estate of NEWFIELD, lying in the parish of Dundonald, within four miles of the towns of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and eight of the county town of Ayr. These lands are sufficiently inclosed and divided by hedges and belts of planting. The proprietor has been several years in the natural possession of the whole, and has laid out very considerable sums in improvement. There is an exceeding good house upon the estate, with a suitable garden, and offices of all kinds.
The grounds abound with coal, which may be brought to yield considerable returns, being well situated for sales, and within a very few miles of lime.
The Lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of small feu-duties, and the tenns are valued.
A plan of the estate, with the progress and articles of sale may be seen by applying to Mr David Ruffell accountant in Edinburgh, William Dick writer to the signet, or the proprietor at Newfield.
The upset-price will now be 8000 l. Sterling.
If the above estate is sold, then there will be exposed to roup at the same time and place,
The Superiority of the Four-merk-land of old extent of Braidland, lying in the bailiery of Cunningham, and shire of Ayr. The old extent of these lands, which are holden of the Crown, is ascertained by a return prior to 1681, and they give a qualification in the county. The progress may be seen by applying as above.

AND,
The Lands of LETHAM, lying in the parish of Arngask, and shire of Fife. They are of considerable extent, and have been in grass for several years.
They are held of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty.
Andrew Murray of Conland, near Kinross, will inform as to particulars. And the progress and measurement may be seen by applying as above.